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MALMIERCA CONCLUDES OFFICIAL GDR VISIT

Addresses Banquet

FL251138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has called attention to the important and growing role of the nonaligned countries movement in the international situation. In a speech at a banquet given in his honor by his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer, Malmierca stressed Cuba's belief that the movement's sixth summit in Havana next September will contribute to the strengthening of its cohesion and unity.

Agreements Signed

FL260121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today ended a 3-day official visit to the GDR which was a notable example of the ties which unite the two countries. During those 3 days Malmierca met with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. He signed two agreements dealing with increasing [word indistinct] between the two countries and on cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and the GDR. The importance of the nonaligned countries movement as a positive factor in resolving numerous international problems and the contribution that will be made to the movement by the next summit in Havana were elements in the communique issued at the end of Malmierca's visit to the GDR. The visit by the Cuban foreign minister to the GDR is given prominent coverage in the press of that country.

Details of Communique

FL260144 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Jan 79 FL

[Excerpt] Malmierca also held several rounds of talks with his counterpart Oskar Fischer, which concluded with the signing of a final joint communique. The document points out the importance of the nonaligned countries movement as a factor in solving numerous international problems and the contributions that will be made in strengthening the movement by the upcoming summit in Havana. The communique points out GDR support of the effective internationalist aid Cuba gives to peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. Friendship with the socialist camp and especially with the USSR, the need to make the detente process irreversible and condemnation of China's policy of hostility to peace are elements stressed in the joint communique.

RICARDO CABRIZAS BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PORTUGAL

FL260047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas today arrived in Portugal for a 4-day official visit to start the Luso-Cuban mixed commission session. The activities of the commission will begin tomorrow with the plenary session at the Foreign Ministry and will conclude on Saturday 27 January with the signing of bilateral agreements.

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We have also reorganized the officers leading the military operations. Henry Luis Modesto is head of the guerrillas in the mountains. The northern front is led by German Pomares and the southern front by Eden Pastora. In the interior of the country comrades Joaquin Cuadra and Ballardo Arce are urban area resistance leaders. All are under orders of the FSLN national leadership.

Question: Would you have talks with the National Guard in order to reach an agreement, provided the latter was in the interests of the Nicaraguan people?

Answer: In this connection I wish to point out that we are fully disposed to be generous toward the prisoners we hold and any prisoners we may take in the future. We have always said that we are implacable in combat and generous in victory.

Question: Will you consider the crisis in your country resolved and your objectives achieved when Somoza surrenders his power?

Answer: Absolutely not. It is not sufficient for Somoza to leave. It is necessary for the regime of domination, exploitation and aggression which he embodies to disappear. And this will only be achieved by means of the necessary revolutionary transformations which the government will have to effect. We support the creation of a national government in which all the political forces will participate, irrespective of their different ideological concepts. This democratic people's government has its roots at present in the National Patriotic Front and it must set in motion the program on which we have all agreed. The FSLN has no hegemonist pretensions at all in this government.

Question: What effects could Somoza's fall have in Central America?

Answer: It is no secret that revolutionary change in Nicaragua will produce a change in the political geography of Central America. This is the reason for the anxiety of the United States and the thug governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras: Their own political future is at stake. And this is also the reason why these three neighboring governments sent troops to support Somoza's National Guard.

Question: What attitudes will the future government adopt in international relations?

Answer: We have an interest in strengthening friendly relations with all peoples and governments in the world, including the United States, though on the assumption, of course, that there is the most absolute respect for our dignity and sovereignty. We do not want to continue artificial disputes with anyone. One important aspect in this sense is our willingness, as we have already said on other occasions, to respect agreements entered into in the past. We are willing to renegotiate our foreign debt, without demagoguery or obstreperousness. In Spain's case, your country can be sure that we will renegotiate the debt contracted by Somoza, despite the fact that the Spanish loans, the famous "Spanish package," were partly used by the dictator to repress our people.